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MAR 22 1927



FARM—FIELD AND GARDEN SEED

CURRY—ARRINGTON CO.

ROME
GA.



SPRING

1927



Sudan Grass: Our best dry-weather hay. (See page 3, SUMMER Crop.)



A Shock of Japanese Ribbon Cane (Syrup.)
(See Page 5, SUMMER.)



Will broadcast EVENLY any farm seed, 30 to 60 acres daily. Acre yields more with fewer seed. Directions on tool; a child can use it. Half million in use; fully guaranteed by maker. PRICE, \$2, postage extra. Weight 4 pounds.



Orchard Grass
(P. 5, SUMMER)
Pasture or Hay



Teosinte: Heaviest Crop
(P. 5, SUMMER)



Hairy Vetch: Winter
(P. 1, LATE.)

Each in its Season an Excellent Forage.



CURRY-ARRINGTON CO.



Help Us to Serve You.

1. Print your full name and address in every communication.

2. Degrees of preference for remittance:

1. Cashier's check; 2. Express money order; 3. Postoffice money order; 4. Bills in registered mail; 5. Undamaged stamps, two-cent or smaller denominations, wrapped with waxed paper or tinfoil; 6. Personal check; 7. Coin, in less amounts than one dollar, wrapped in many folds of paper.

3. Mail Shipments are made by us post-free on a pound or less quantity, of one variety of seed, likewise in the cases where larger quantities are quoted as "postpaid" in this catalog. In other cases we will ship by express or freight, charges collect. Mail is frequently more convenient for you, and if larger quantities are to be mailed, be sure to include sufficient postage in your remittance. We shall return any surplus.

4. Quantities quoted on in this catalog are those usually needed by farmers and private gardeners. We shall be delighted to quote by letter lowest prices, consistent with quality, upon receipt of your list, giving larger quantities of each variety wanted. We cater particularly to merchants and market gardeners.

5. Discounts: Twelve five-cent or six ten-cent articles for fifty cents.

6. We ship nothing but seeds of the same quality as we plant, and we use the utmost care to see that all seeds are fresh, true to type, of a meritorious variety, adapted to generally prevailing conditions and tested for a very high percentage of germination. Curry-Arrington Co. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants it sells, and will not be responsible for the crop.

7. Purchaser should examine shipment immediately, and report errors of any description. If he does not accept the goods on the terms above mentioned, he should return them at once.

8. We do not sell on consignment, nor appoint agents.

9. This catalog is the only one we have published, and lists all the seeds for which we have extensive sale. We restrict our stock to a few of the most popular varieties, to assure satisfaction without excessive cost.

CYCLONE SPRAYER.—This is the most satisfactory small one made, easier to operate, a better spray and very useful for all small jobs: animals, garden, flowers or household. Tinned throughout; holds one quart. Price, 75c, postpaid.

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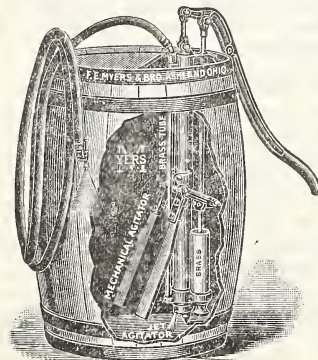
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Summer Early Late Truck

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Pays
Well
to Use
Pump
and
Gun:

MYERS IMPROVED BARREL SPRAY PUMP.—Is a good pump at a moderate price. Has brass working parts, thoroughly serviceable, well made and simple in construction. Works without priming, 2-inch cylinder, mechanical and jet agitators. Price, \$15, f. o. b. Rome.

DUST GUN.—Costs only \$1.25, postpaid, and is the only rapid, easy means for applying dry poisons to under sides of leaves.

POISONS (for sprays, etc.), also poultry and stock remedies, see page 3, **EARLY Field Crops.**

PREFACE.



SUMMER FIELD CROPS

STATE QUANTITY WHEN WRITING FOR PRICES

Beans ENRICH SOIL FATTEN STOCK

THE MUNG.—This is the most generally useful legume (pod-bearing plant) which has yet been discovered. 1. It is unique in not being attacked by the bean beetle, which devours garden and field beans, field peas, clovers, corn, grasses, okra and squash. 2. In moist soil its lush growth becomes a nuisance; it is especially suitable for planting hill land in any type of soil. 3. Severe drouths affect it less than almost any bean or clover. 4. It can be grown economically with any kind or without, fertilizer. 5. The normal growth is a four-foot bush, and it sprouts after a rain with about the speed of the quickest grasses, maturing in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ months according to weather. 6. Like other legumes, it adds nitrogen to the soil before it is harvested, and still further enriches the land if it be plowed under. 7. The hay, including the beans, is palatable to all animals. 8. The bean is suitable for the table, but is particularly valuable as a poultry feed; the yield of dried beans is usually over $\frac{1}{4}$ ton per acre. 9. The hay need not be cut until two weeks or more after the beans ripen. 10. The land is early available for a winter crop, as the hay can be cured by mid-October, being planted between the first of May and mid-July. 1 pound, 30c, postpaid.

SOY OR SOJA BEAN:

In China and Japan it has been cultivated as a human food for centuries, but in this country is used as a forage. It does best when it is sown after the soil has become well warmed. Plant 24 to 32 inches apart in drill rows, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel per acre. A common grain drill can be used if some of the holes are stopp'd up to space the rows. When the seedlings are up, cultivate to keep down weeds and encourage rapid growth. It attains a height of 1 to 5 feet, depending on the variety. When grown for hay of the best quality the crop should be cut when in full bloom and the pods beginning to form. When grown for silage purposes the best time to cut is when the pods are well formed and the seed about three-fourths grown. For ripe seed it is best to cut the stalks when the pods have begun to turn brown but before they are fully ripe, as if left longer the pods will burst and scatter the seed. The dry beans make a highly nutritious feed, ranking with linseed or cottonseed meal. The beans may be fed whole or ground, but need to be ac-

companied by such starchy grain as corn, for it is too rich to feed alone.

O-TOO-TAN SOY.—The O-Too-Tan is a beautiful fast growing plant, grows from 4 to 5 feet high with fine stems and delicate leaves. Does not shatter easily in harvesting, either grain or leaves. For hay and grain combined it leads the soy bean family. Only five pounds seed required to plant an acre. Pound, 25c; 5 pounds, \$1.00, postpaid.

LAREDO SOY.—The newest addition to the Soy Bean family. Very superior as a hay crop. Beans are very small and black. Four pounds will plant an acre. Every farmer should get a start with this bean as it is going to supplant cowpeas as a main reliance for hay crop, maturing about two or three times as much. Pound, 25c; 5 pounds, \$1.00, postpaid.



NEW 100 DAY VELVET.—This new forage crop is attracting general attention in the South, having been tested in nearly all the Southern states, where its enormous growth and vast possibilities as a forage



crop and soil improver are being recognized and appreciated. Produces an enormous amount of vegetable matter, which is very rich in nitrogen, making a most valuable soil improver. The plant is readily eaten by all stock, including beans and pods, and being very rich should be fed in conjunction with some coarse food. The vines grow so rank it is difficult to turn them under when green, and it is advisable to let stand until after frost. Plant in rows three feet apart and one foot apart in row. Pound, 20c, postpaid.

Peas Need Less Labor

Although of late largely replaced by beans, the field pea still fills a place when labor is an important consideration. Prices on application.

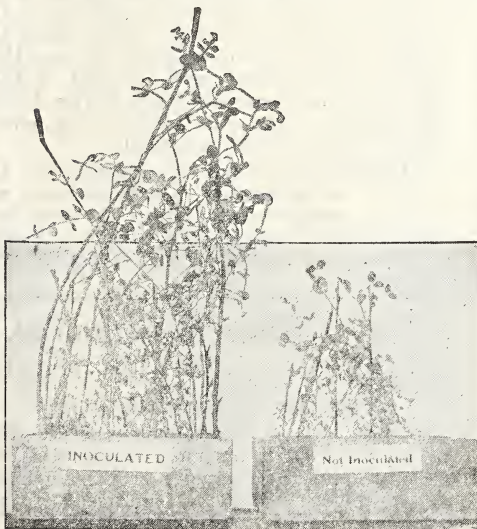
BRABHAM.—The superior of all, resistant to wilt or blackroot and other diseases, heavy yields of both hay and seed. Seed so small that it takes less to plant a given area. Nearly always brings a premium to the grower who sells seed peas as it is in great demand every year. This is the only pea to meet the competition of the soy bean.

WHIP-POOR-WILL.—This is one of the earliest varieties, and when parties wish to mature crop seed, it stands at the head.

KILLING BEAN BEETLES

is simple and easy: With a **DUST GUN** put **CAL-SULPHUR** on under side of leaves while damp. (See page 3, **EARLY CROPS**.)

Soil Inoculation



Most clovers and pod-bearing plants (legumes) belong to one of three groups:

Group No. 1: Alsike, Crimson, Egyptian, Mammoth, Red, White.

Group No. 2: Alfalfa, Burr, Hubam, Sweet (both white and yellow.)

Group No. 3: Broad Beans, Canada Field Peas, Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Vetches.

Each group propagates a definite species of bacteria, which aids growth, enormously increasing the crop yield. These bacteria will live in the soil for a dozen years after the last crop of plants of their group has been removed, regardless of other uses made of that field. Any crop of a group planted within a dozen years of a previous crop of that group will be luxuriant, due to the natural inoculation of the soil. The first crop of any group made on a given field is very poor, because the soil is not yet inoculated with bacteria friendly to that group. A careful farmer will not waste this first crop by waiting for the crop to inoculate the field. He will inoculate the soil artificially, by buying a can of powder impregnated with the species of bacteria desired. The economy of this is evident from this photograph.

HUMOGERM.—This is the bacteria-bearing medium which our experiments have proved superior to any other on the market. It is the result of long and thorough research by the leading producer of soil-bacteria cultures. Mix the contents of the proper sized can of Humogerm with a given measure of seed, then plant them. The details are extremely simple and directions appear on every can.

PRICES: $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel size, 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel size, 50c; 1 bushel size, \$1.00.

SPECIFY THE GROUP NUMBER CAREFULLY.—Cultures are produced for groups other than those described above, but we carry only the three generally in demand.

Clover Hay Helps Soil

ALFALFA.—We have connections with the finest Kansas producers. These seed are especially recommended by the Georgia State College of Agriculture as being best adapted to our conditions. We were the first to recognize the superior value of highly bred Kansas seed for Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas. We take pride that we render our customers a greater service than a mere supply of good seed. We are always introducing superior varieties or superior sources of supply of the best adapted va-



rieties. Alfalfa, one of the most valuable of the clover family, is best adapted to rich, sandy lands with deep subsoil which the roots can penetrate in search of moisture. It does not stand much pasturing, but will yield 4 to 5 successive cuttings per year, green or cured. Once well set and top-dressed occasionally, it will last 20 years or more. Pound, 45c, postpaid.

RED CLOVER.—This is one of the most important factors to successful agriculture and is more extensively grown than any other variety. It is best adapted to stiff soil, but will thrive well on any land rich enough to sustain it. Makes an abundant yield of very fine hay, which should be cut when in full bloom. If land is poor it should be helped at first with some good fertilizer. After it is started it will do more to enrich poor land than any other known plant. Sow in spring or fall, 10 pounds to the acre. Price, 1 pound, 50c, postpaid.

SAPLING OR MAMMOTH CLOVER.—This is similar to the Red Clover, except that it grows larger and coarser and is later in maturing. This is a good variety for thin soils or to sow with Timothy seed, as it matures at the same time. Weighs 60 pounds per bushel. Sow 10 pounds per acre in spring or fall. Pound, 50c, postpaid.

Sell Neighbors Some Hay

Remember, that most of these hays rob the soil, so they should be rotated with legumes (clovers, beans or peas) every year. Note the PICTURES inside front cover.

STATE QUANTITY when writing for prices on larger lots.

EARLY AMBER CANE.—A variety which has been largely tested with great success. Stalks tall and slim and highly prized as fodder. Sow after April until the end of July, 2 to 3 bushels per acre. Pound, 25c; 4 pounds, 75c, postpaid.

EARLY ORANGE CANE.—Yields about 25 percent more cane, is more succulent and better adapted to cultivate than any other variety. Sown broadcast, 2 to 3 bushels per acre. Pound, 25c; 4 pounds, 75c, postpaid.

JOHNSON GRASS.—Sow in May at rate of 25 pounds per acre. Pound, 25c, postpaid.

SUDAN GRASS.—The heaviest yielding most drouth resisting hay grass ever introduced. Sudan Grass combines all the good features of Johnson Grass and has none of the objections. Sudan Grass is sown in the spring as soon as danger of frost is past, either broadcast or drills so that it can be cultivated. If in rows, 2½ feet apart, about 6½ pounds of seed to the acre will be re-

quired; if sown broadcast, about 25 pounds. It stools readily and often from 20 to 100 plants may be found coming from one seed. As a drouth resister it has no equal and may be mowed or cut with binder; other grasses succumb to dry weather. The latter method is preferred as Sudan Grass cures admirably well in shocks. Pound, 25c; 5 pounds, \$1.00, postpaid.

RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS.—An excellent grass, succeeding in any soil. It grows well on light, sandy, medium or stiff bottom soil. It is one of these for wet lands and is not injured by overflows; it is adapted to more varieties of soil and location than any other grass. Sow in spring or fall, 6 pounds to acre. Pound, 45c, postpaid.

ORCHARD GRASS.—This is the most widely known of all grasses, being grown in almost every country on the globe. It is one of the earliest to start in the spring and furnishes an abundance of pasture during the entire season. It is valuable sown with other grasses for pasture and makes fine hay when mixed with clover. Sow in summer or fall 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Weight, 14 pounds to bushel. Price per pound, 45c, postpaid.

TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET.—Southern grown millet seed is far superior, both in quality and yield of product, to Western and Northern grown seed. The true German Millet, when properly grown and handled, makes an enormous yield of most nutritious feed and without impoverishing the soil to any extent. To get these results, however, the German Millet must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May, or any time during the summer until the end of July. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land. Price, pound, 20c; 6 pounds \$1.00, postpaid.

TIMOTHY.—This grass stands at the head for meadows. It is exceptionally nutritious, produces good crops of fine hay. Sow in fall or spring, peck to acre. Weighs 45 pounds to bushel. Price, 1 pound, 25c; postpaid.

Our Policy: Satisfaction.

We are jealously proud of our reputation, maintained throughout our

38 YEARS AS SEED DEALERS

The founder of this business still gives every detail of it his close personal attention, in spite of its rapidly growing volume. Anybody once a customer can assure future customers that buying **ARRINGTON'S SEEDS** is



BUYING ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION:

based upon **QUALITY PLUS SERVICE**. A moment's thought convinces you that **QUALITY MUST BE ABOVE ALL** other considerations. The cost of the very fanciest seed can be only a **TINY FRACTION** of the sum of the expenses which make us the **CROP COST**: Labor, Rent, Stock, Tools, Fertilizer, Supplies, Seed. The difference of a few cents per pound on seed can be multiplied a thousand fold in the difference between crop prices. The size of the crop will be reduced by: fewer seed germinating, fewer plants maturing through lack of adaptation to local conditions, small production from each plant. The price per pound of the crop will be reduced by: irregular size, poor appearance, parts uneconomically proportioned, lack of flavor, coarseness, absence of special demand for the variety.

ARRINGTON'S TESTED SEEDS

actually are tested every year in **THREE** ways: 1. Before we introduce any variety we usually give it a thorough try-out at our **EXPERIMENTAL FARM**. These **EXPERIMENTAL TESTS** are kept up for as many seasons as may be necessary, to determine its yield, quality, trueness to type and adaptation to conditions. 2. From numerous batches, every year, we take samples for **GERMINATION TESTS**, both by ourselves and by the Department of Agriculture. We destroy the batch, or stop handling the variety unless almost every seed in the sample germinates when exposed to moisture and heat. 3. We operate a Commercial farm, raising crops for market; on this every season, as well as on the farms of thousands of customers, any seed must make at least as good a showing as any others on the market. Most of the varieties listed in this catalog have triumphantly survived the competition in this **EXPERIENCE TEST FOR OVER A GENERATION**. We give the user of our seeds

EVERY SERVICE IN OUR POWER.

Only a few of these services can be enumerated: We **WATCH EXPERIMENTS** of various governments, colleges and individuals, both in America and abroad, in the adaptation of **MERITORIOUS NEW PLANTS** and varieties. We **VERIFY CLAIMS** in every way, even to raising several crops from the seed in question. We carry on continuous research at our **EXPERIMENTAL FARM TO IMPROVE** many of the varieties which we are growing. Whenever such **IMPROVEMENT IS FOUND** that one variety is surpassed for a particular purpose by another, we **DROP THE INFERIOR VARIETY**.

SERVICE BY SELECTION

is our aim. We keep our stock down to the fewest possible varieties, each with peculiar merits, and a leader in its field. By this elimination of a multitude of varieties about equally good for a certain purpose, add a few items to our line, but we try to eliminate more than we add. The chances of mistakes in making a selection, or in dividing your crop among too many varieties, are reduced. Further, to prevent your overlooking a desirable item and to simplify your task in choosing, we have grouped all our goods according to season. Thus all articles which you should consider at a given **DATE ARE IN ONE SECTION** of this catalog. Moreover, varieties are **GROUPED BY USES**, so that you can not inadvertently order an unsuitable variety nor fail to compare the merits of all those adapted to the use you have in mind.

Easy Money: Syrup and Honey.

STATE QUANTITY when writing for prices on larger lots. Note the **PICTURES** on front and back covers.

JAPANESE RIBBON CANE.—Produces a stalk nearly as large as the large or ribbon cane, and much taller. Very juicy and the juice will run higher in sugar than any other variety. Often an acre will make four to six hundred gallons of syrup. The flavor is the same as the large sugar cane. The seed are a little lighter than sorghum and usually covered with a bright red husk. If allowed to stand too long will become pithy and the yield will be decreased. For the syrup production we consider this by far the best on the market. Plant six pounds per acre and cultivate same as sorghum. Pound, 25c; 5 pounds, \$1.00, postpaid.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.—For bee pasture is the best adapted for our Southern conditions; ripens early and produces abundantly. The kernels are large, branches profusely, can be sown very lightly. Pound, 20c, postpaid.

WHITE CLOVER.—Very valuable for bee pasture, and should be used in all mixtures for pastures and lawns. Pound, 70c, postpaid.

Green Forage: Summer and Silo.

The great need of the South is to produce more forage crops. They are easily grown and if grown in sufficient quantities would make the South independent. We list the best varieties of all forage crops. Try to arrange this year to grow enough forage to carry you through and realize how much difference it makes in your bank account at the end of next year.



RED KAFFIR CORN.—One of the best drouth resisters. It does well on thin land, ripens earlier and yields nearly twice as much grain and forage as the white variety. Growth taller, the stalks are slender, but more juicy and leafy than the white. The seeds are red and rather brittle. Plant 2 to 5 pounds seed per acre. By mail, 25c per pound; 5 pounds, \$1.00, postpaid.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—A variety of sorghum cultivated both for forage and grain; growing from 5 to 6 feet high; is stocky and erect with wide foliage, and is never blown about by the winds, never tangles. Produces 2 to 4 heads 10 to 12 inches long on each stalk, which are greedily eaten by stock, will produce 50 bushels per acre on good land. For ensilage it is one of the most desirable. Plant in rows 2 feet apart and cultivate same as corn. Use 3 to 5 pounds of seed per acre. By mail, 25c per pound; 5 pounds, \$1.00, postpaid.

FETERITA.—This wonderful new non-saccharine Sorghum is somewhat similar to Kaffir Corn, with the exception that the grains are somewhat larger and softer than Kaffir Corn, and it is preferred by many on this account. It is an excellent chicken feed. Six pounds will plant an acre. Price, 1 pound, 25c; 5 pounds, \$1.00, postpaid.

TEOSINTE.—A South American plant, resembling corn, but with leaves much longer and broader. The stalk, containing much sugar, is very nutritious. No other plant produces so much foliage; 30 to 40 stalks from one grain grow 10 to 20 feet. Cut for green feed in any stage, and the second and third growths are rapid and abundant. The foliage from one seed will feed two animals for 24 hours. It has been thoroughly tested. Plant in spring when ground has become warm, in rows 3 or 4 feet wide; drop 3 or 4 seed 4 feet apart and cover lightly, cultivate same as corn. Two pounds of seed will plant an acre. Ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c, postpaid.

YELLOW BRANCHING DHOURA (Yellow Milo Maze).—This is earlier and taller than the Rural Branching, often 10 to 12 feet, does not stool out so much from the ground but branches out from the joints. Heads grow very large and heavy on good ground, and hang over. The grains are large and plump. Produces an enormous amount of fodder, green or cured, often producing 3 to 4 good cuttings in a season. Plant in 4 foot rows and thin out stalks every 2 to 3 feet, 4 pounds to acre. By mail, 25c per lb.; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

PEARL MILLET.—Known throughout the South as Cat Tail Millet, Horse Millet, African Cane and Egyptian Millet. It grows luxurantly, stooing largely from the ground and produces an enormous amount

of green fodder that can be cut several times during the season, furnishing a continuous fresh growth as long as the seasons are suitable. Useful only as green feed; does not make a good fodder. Sow in May in drills 3 or 4 feet apart and cultivate as corn. Pound, 25c, postpaid.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—A very popular forage plant on account of its rapid growth, becoming available in ten weeks after sowing and will produce 20 to 30 tons of green stuff per acre. It will grow 2 to 3 feet high and smother out any objectionable grass; is perfectly hardy, and may be sown any month in the year in the South. Sow 5 pounds broadcast to the acre, or plant in drills same as turnips. Rape produces a very acceptable "salad" for table use, flavor and texture are very similar to young collards. Owing to the quick growth and ease of growing, a row or two should be planted both early in spring and late in fall in every home garden to supplement the "salad crop." Pound, 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

Pumpkins

The pumpkin can be very profitably raised with but very little trouble or expense, and is very valuable, both for domestic use and for stock.



Medium size, thick, creamy white flesh, fine grain and excellent flavor. Has no equal for pies. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c, postpaid.

GEORGIA FIELD.—A large, round, yellow variety, grown principally for stock. Seed saved only from large specimens. Packet, 5c; ½ pound, 35c, postpaid.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS.—Has been grown to weigh over 200 pounds. Has a salmon colored skin, flesh bright yellow, fine-grained and good quality for so large a pumpkin. Packet, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c, postpaid.



EARLY FIELD CROPS

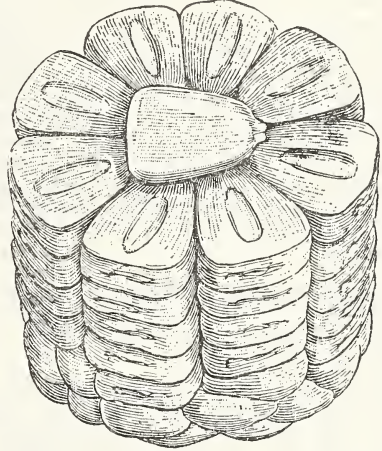
Maximum Lint Cotton

COOK'S IMPROVED.—Produces few seeds, and yields more lint per 1000 lbs. seed cotton than any other variety in the world. It matures fairly early. Experience has taught us to handle no other variety. Bushel, \$1.50, by express, not prepaid.

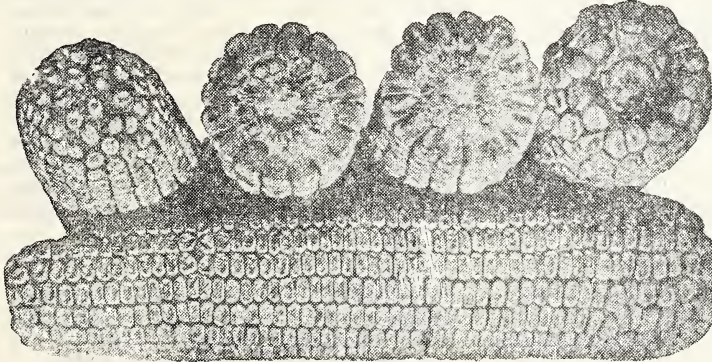
Improved Corn Crop

The importance of planting improved seed corn is recognized by leading planters everywhere, and too much care and attention cannot be given to this all-important factor in successful corn growing. Our stocks are all native grown, thoroughbred and selected with special care for seed purposes. When you consider the sure increase yield of five to ten bushels per acre, with no increased cost of cultivation, it will readily be seen that the small expense incurred in buying our Native Grown Improved Seed is the best investment that can possibly be made. No experiments or risks to incur, as all have been thoroughly tested and are known to be the best of the various kinds, whether large or small ear, early or late in maturing. Send us your order, with full assurance of satisfaction in every respect. Any variety, by mail, postpaid, 1 pound, 20c; 4 pounds, 75c. By express, not prepaid, peck, \$1.00; ½ bushel, \$1.75; bushel, \$3.00.

and broad. The cob is mostly red and rather large. As an all around stock corn it is one of the best. Our stock is Tennessee grown.



HICKORY KING. (Early)—This new white field corn has the largest grain with the smallest cob of any white field corn ever introduced. A single grain will almost cover the end of the cob. Bears close planting, produces two to three ears, six to nine inches long to the stalk.



TENNESSEE RED COB.—This is one of the standard white corns of the South and probably more largely grown than any other. It is a medium late sort, but well adapted to the climate and year in and year out will show splendid yields. The stalk is a vigorous grower, and good drought resister, and on rich land a great many stalks will bear two ears. The ear is very large, 10 to 12 inches long, having 18 to 22 rows. The grain itself is very large, being long

MARLBORO PROLIFIC.—This variety has leaped into prominence in the past few years, and is claimed by many to be the most prolific of all. Produces two to five ears to the stalk and enormous yields to the acre are reported. You will make no mistake in giving this a trial.

HASTING'S PROLIFIC.—This variety is becoming one of, if not the most popular variety of the prolific strains of corn. It is both a bottom land and a poor upland corn, adapting itself to the conditions where grown and making a splendid yield of grain and fodder. More records of high yields have been made with Hasting's Prolific than with any other known variety. Stock especially relish the grain of this variety. It is not unusual on good creek and river bottom lands to produce plants averaging four to six ears per stalk of fine white



grain on a white cob. The ears are of good medium size and exceptionally well filled out. The shuck is heavy and comes well down over the ear, thus keeping out disease, weevil and rodents. Unless you have planted this variety you have yet to realize how near Hasting's Prolific is to the variety you have always wished for. It fills the crib.

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.—We have grown and sold this variety for a number of years and consider it the best early yellow corn grown. It is a robust variety, stands either drought or excessive rains better than any variety we know. The ears and grain mature remarkably well even under unfavorable conditions, make good roasting ears, and for a quick growing, productive yellow variety, we consider it is unsurpassed.

Spare Land Stock Feed

STATE QUANTITIES when writing for prices on larger lots.

SPANISH PEANUTS.—A desirable variety, early, a good bearer and easy cultivated. The peas hang to the root and are easily gathered. Planted in April, ripen in August, and planted as late as July 1 to July 10, mature before frost. Splendid to fatten hogs and children. Pound, 30c, postpaid.

SELECT VIRGINIA PEANUTS.—This variety grows erect, 1 foot high. A good yielder and a sure crop; a very productive strain; easy to take up and stake. No trouble to cultivate; is a good peanut for market and is unsurpassed for hay and stock. Pound, 30c, postpaid.

CHUFAS.—They might be called "Grass-nuts." Much used to fatten hogs. The nuts are very rich and sweet and grow under ground near the surface. Abundantly and easily grown, greedily eaten by hogs, which take on firm fat from them; they fill a decided want wherever there are hogs to be fattened. Plant in April, 10 to 12 inches apart in 2½ foot rows, cover lightly, cultivate same as cotton. They mature in August or September and lie in the ground until wanted. Soak seed at least 36 hours before planting—3 days would be better. One peck will plant an acre. By cail, postpaid, 30c per pound; 5 pounds, \$1.00. Write for prices on quantities.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.—The giant of all sunflowers, growing to double the size of and producing twice as much seed as the common sunflower. It is highly recommended for poultry, the best egg producing food known. Packet, 5c; ½ pound, 20c; 1 pound, 35c, postpaid.



JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—To save for winter use bank same as potatoes. Slice before feeding, mix well with bran and steam, if convenient. Sow in April or May in rows 2 feet apart and thin to 12 or 15 inches. They are excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses, and the cheapest, 1 acre being equal to 5 acres of corn for building up large, healthy frames with plenty of bone and muscle. Animals not only grow rapidly but fatten on them, only requiring corn a short time in the finishing process. The hogs harvest them themselves, thus saving all expense, even feeding. Freezing and thawing does not injure them, and the hogs will feed themselves from October 1st, in this latitude, until late spring, when grass has come, except when ground is frozen solid. On good corn land they produce 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre. By freight or express, peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

BEETS AND MANGELS: P. 2, TRUCK.

CARROTS: See page 2, LATE.

PUMPKINS: See page 5, SUMMER.

TURNIPS & RUTABAGAS: P. 3, LATE.

Clover for Early Hay

State Quantity when writing for Prices.

ANNUAL YELLOW SWEET CLOVER.

—A legume with great possibilities as a hay and soil building crop. Can be used in poor soils by adding lots of lime as a substitute for alfalfa. Should be seeded in the spring on firm seed bed and inoculated with "Humogerm" inoculation. Seed at rate of 20 pounds per acre. Will last two years. Cut for hay just before it blooms and cure like alfalfa.



LESPEDEZA OR JAPAN CLOVER.—During the last ten years Lespedeza has become very popular. Sow in spring after ground warms up at rate of 25 pounds per acre. Once started reseeds itself. Excellent in combination with burr clover and also grasses as a permanent pasture mixture.

Pasture Grasses

WHITE CLOVER.—Mix in all pastures and lawns. Pound, 70c, postpaid.

SPECIAL MIXTURES—For Permanent Pastures—We will mix any kind of mixture of grasses or clovers you may wish, and will quote attractive prices.

DALLAS GRASS.—This grass used with Carpet grass and Lespedeza makes the pasture combination recommended by the government agricultural agencies. Comes extra early in the spring, permits heavy grazing throughout the year and lasts well into the fall. It makes a good growth under the most unfavorable weather conditions. Sow on firm land 5 to 10 pounds per acre, early in the spring. Pound, 50c postpaid.

BERMUDA GRASS.—This is one of the most valuable pasture grasses. It is adapted to more varieties of soil than any grass we know, and in many instances it has been found to be the only grass that will make a sod on light soil. It stands hot, dry weather remarkably well and makes a most valuable pasture. It is difficult to eradicate after once set. Sow in spring, about season for planting cotton. Pound, 60c, postpaid.

POISONS AND REMEDIES

We have extraordinary facilities for testing and supplying reliable chemical products, because we combine under one management general farming, seed growing, seed jobbing, chemical jobbing, chemical manufacturing. Some of the most generally useful items which we handle are mentioned below. We can quote attractive prices on large quantities.

INSECT AND FUNGUS KILLERS

CAL-SULPHUR for leaf-eating insects: bean and potato beetles, cabbage, tomato and tobacco worms, etc. It is a dusting powder, usually applied to the under side of leaves while damp, with a dust gun or from its own sieve-top container. It carries over 11 percent Tri-Calcium Arsenate, and this mixture is strongly recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Pound, 40c, postpaid.

BORDOW is a Copper Sulphate mixture, one pound making 7 gallons of spray. It

is particularly valuable for melon vines, also all fruit-bearing plants, shrubs and trees. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; pound, 50c, postpaid.

LIME SULPHUR.—As a summer fungus spray takes 2 spoonfuls per gallon, but for spraying fruit trees in winter against scales, blister mite and leaf curl use 10 per gallon. It is economical and effective. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; pound, 50c, postpaid.

ARSENATE OF LEAD is the most powerful poison used for making sprays, and effective against the potato beetle and moths and worms attacking trees and grapes. This dry powder is nearly 100 percent poison. Half pound, 30c; pound, 50c, postpaid.

"BLACK LEAF 40" is a 40 percent nicotine sulphate solution which kills sucking insects (plant lice, thrips, hoppers) by wetting them, for they do not eat poisons. It is highly recommended by the Government Experiment Stations. Mix with soap-suds or with other poisons and spray, one ounce making 6 gallons. It may also be used as an animal dip. Ounce bottle, 40c; half pound can, \$1.50, postpaid.

DIPS AND DISINFECTANTS: We carry a complete line.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER: Contains Sodium, Fluoride, Sulphur and other insecticides. 15 ounces, 40c, postpaid.

POULTRY REMEDIES

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA Tablets for "chicken cholera" and other bowel disorders, one tablet makes enough for one or two dozen fowls. 200 tablets, \$1.20; 85 for 60c; 35 for 30c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S LIMBER NECK, for ptomain poisoning, due to putrid food. A teaspoonful of this powder makes a quart of medicine. 10 ounces, 50c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S ROUP, a teaspoonful makes a gallon of antiseptic solution. 1 ounce, 25c, postpaid.

OYSTER SHELL, GRIT, CHARCOAL, MEAT SCRAPS: We shall be glad to quote on quantities wanted.

STOCK REMEDIES:

PRATT'S COW TONIC, a compound of digestives, laxatives and stimulants, not diluted with feed stuffs. 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid.

APPARATUS

POULTRY: We carry the entire "Buckeye" line of incubators, brooders and equipment. State capacity needed when writing for prices. You may order from us as listed in the manufacturer's catalog.

SPRAYS AND DUST GUNS, for applying poisons, see first page of catalog.

SEED SOWERS: See front cover.



LATE CLOVER AND GRASS

STATE QUANTITIES when writing for prices. Clover and Vetch enrich the soil, while serving other purposes. Read the note on Soil Inoculation in the SUMMER FIELD Crop Section, page 2.

Winter Cover Crops

CRIMSON CLOVER.—The crimson clovers are only adapted for summer and fall seeding. Farmers should take every available means of sowing all their vacant lands in crimson clover, as it makes a fine winter cover crop, an excellent grazing crop during winter and early spring—the earliest green feed,—a good early crop to plow under, to be followed by corn, cotton or other crops the same year. A crop of crimson clover plowed under is equal to an application of stable manure. It makes the land rich and mellow, fills it with humus or vegetable matter and increases the yield of corn, cotton or other crops, which follow it to a wonderful extent. Sow at rate of 12 pounds per acre, broadcast, in August or September.

HAIRY OR WINTER VETCH.—This is one of the most valuable forage crops for the South, but requires to be sown in the fall from July to October. Succeeds admirably sown at the last working of corn or cotton, with winter oats or wheat. Use 10 to 15 pounds to the acre, with $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. oats or $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. wheat. The oats or wheat help to hold the vetch off the ground, enabling it to make a better growth.

COMMON RYE.—furnishes winter grazing for stock and chickens, and is usually turned under in the spring.

ABRUZZI RYE.—is claimed to grow faster and yield more heavily.

WINTER BARLEY.—A substitute for rye, but in much less general use.

ARCTIC GRASS.—Becoming very popular because of its hardihood and adaptability to conditions. Will grow in land too wet for anything else of value. Excellent as hay crop on land that is too wet to get on until summer, as it will grow a crop there which you can cut when the land finally dries. Excellent as winter cover crop. Sow 20 pounds per acre, any time from last of September to latter part of December. Will stand the most severe winters and does not drown out. Is an excellent nurse crop for vetch, sow 20 pounds with 10 pounds of vetch. Prepare land same as for any other fall grain. Price, 1 pound, 20c; 6 pounds, \$1. postpaid.

FOR SOUTHERN LAWNS

WHITE CLOVER.—Pound, 70c, postpaid.

ARRINGTON'S OWN MIXTURE.—We have searched the world for the best combination of grasses to produce a beautiful lawn and we feel confident that in ours we have the very finest combination of grasses yet found to produce a beautiful velvety green lawn of lasting quality. Pound, 50c, postpaid.

DWARF EVERGREEN MIXTURE.—

Contains the finest grasses, and will make a good lawn the first season if sown early. Seed should be sown occasionally over any bare spots and a fine lawn will be maintained. To obtain best results we recommend 40 to 50 pounds of seed per acre, sown in either spring or fall. Should be kept mowed reasonably close. One pound of seed will sow a place 14 by 20 feet. Pound, 50c, postpaid.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—A fine grass that succeeds best on limestone land but does well on other soils. Does its best in fall, winter and spring. It grows slow at first, forms very compact turf, making a fine pasture when once established. Sow in the spring or fall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre. Pound, 60c, postpaid.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.—Used extensively for winter lawns. Planted broadcast on sod about 40 pounds per acre. Makes excellent pasture. Pound, 35c, postpaid.

QUANTITIES TO SOW

Lbs. per Bushel. SEED Bushels Per Acre

48	Barley.....	1.5—2
48	Buckwheat.....	1
50	Cane (broadcast).....	2
60	Clover, Red, Crimson.....	1.5—2 Gal.
60	Clover, Lucerne.....	2.5—4 Gal.
70	Corn (in ear).....	15—20 Lbs.
56	Corn (shelled).....	1 Gal.
20	Grass, Arctic.....	1
14	Grass, Blue.....	1—1.5
14	Grass, Herd's (chaff).....	1—1.5
50	Grass Herd's (re-cleaned).....	1 Gal.
25	Grass, Johnson.....	1
14	Grass, Orchard.....	1—2
50	Millet, German.....	1—1.5
32	Oats.....	1.5—2
32	Onion Sets.....	2
60	Peas, Field.....	3
60	Potatoes, Irish.....	6—8
55	Potatoes, Sweet.....	10—M slips
56	Rye.....	1
45	Timothy.....	2 Gal.
60	Wheat.....	1—1.5



LATE TRUCK

Winter Cabbage

Early varieties are shown in SPRING TRUCK Section.

PRICES: Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c; 1 pound, \$2.50, postpaid.

SUREHEAD (True Stock) We have our seed from the originator; no one can offer finer stock. As its name indicates, it is a sure header and an extremely popular variety. It is claimed by many that 1,000 plants will produce 999 heads. Large size, very uniform and firm, and do not burst after heading. The heads are of great thickness making a capital variety to carry through winter. For an all-purpose cabbage it stands without an equal.

IMPROVED LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—This is one of the old standard late maturing varieties, large, solid, always reliable as a header, and noted for its excellent quality.

NEW WINTER CABBAGE, LUPTON.—The originator says of it: "The Lupton Cabbage is the result of an effort to combine in one variety the best quality of the second early and late sorts, which has been to a certain extent successful. In a great measure we have succeeded in getting rid of the coarseness of the late sorts, as the excellent winter sort."

IMPROVED LARGE FLAT DUTCH.—As a variety for winter market, it has no superior. Heads large, round, solid, broad and flat on top. One of the best varieties for keeping.

Carrots

Easily grown in a deep loamy garden soil. Sow late in spring and cultivate same as for beets.

PRICES: Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces 45c, postpaid.

CHANTENAY.—The best variety for main crop. Delightful flavor, fine large golden yellow roots, high yielding.

EARLY SCARLET HORN.—The favorite early red summer variety, fine grained, high quality and appetizing flavor.

DANVER'S HALF LONG.—It is midway between the Scarlet Horn and Long Orange of a rich dark orange color, and grows very smooth.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—A standard late variety; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily. It is an excellent table variety, and highly nutritious for

stock, increasing the flow of milk and improving the quality.

Chard



SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET.—

A specialized variety of beets grown for its leaves. It does not produce an edible root, but does provide a source of very fine "greens." Produces from July until fall when other greens are not available or have too strong a flavor. Should be grown by all who enjoy spinach. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces 50c, postpaid.

Collards

The Collard is an old time favorite and stand-by all over the South. There are few gardens in the South that do not contain it. It is well adapted to every Southern state, and is a species of cabbage which is not in its best condition until touched by frost. Seed can be sown in early spring and up to as late as August 1st. When plants are six inches high transplant to open ground, setting them two feet apart in the row. Should be cultivated frequently and thoroughly, like cabbage.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM.—The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more, very tall and long-stemmed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1 pound, 60c, postpaid.

IMPROVED WHITE GEORGIA.—Called the "Cabbage Collard" on account of its bunching growth; very rare and very choice. The plant produces center leaves generally perfectly white, though some times dashed with pink. In quality it is more delicious than ordinary variety and cannot be too highly recommended as a garden vegetable of the finest quality. Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 45c, postpaid.



Mustard

A pungent salad, largely grown for greens and makes a popular dish. Sow in fall, winter or spring, in rows 12 inches apart, and thin out moderately when four inches high.

PRICES: Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ozs., 25c; pound, 60c, postpaid.

WHITE LONDON.—Mild, delicate flavor.

BLACK OR BROWN.—More pungent in flavor than white, and sold at the same price.



MAMMOTH CURLED GEORGIA.—Very popular in the South. Leaves much larger than any other; flavor pleasant, sweet and pungent.

Onion Sets

Early varieties shown in **SPRING TRUCK** Section.

WHITE MULTIPLYING ONION SETS. Pure white in color, very prolific, one set frequently makes twenty bulbs in a season. Planted in fall will come in earlier for bunching green than other sets. We do not have these until middle of August. Pound, 35c; 4 pounds, \$1.00; 8 pounds, \$2.00, postpaid.

Irish Potatoes

Early varieties are shown in **SPRING TRUCK** Section. Write for prices in season for delivery.

A generation ago, we introduced to the trade a variety which has solved the question of a source of potatoes for the South during winter and spring. We are looking forward to the day when every farm home will plant enough of these to supply its winter needs. Prepare a patch in the spring and keep a dust mulch on it by harrowing after each hard rain until time to plant,

which is from July 10 to Aug. 5. The photograph below was made from a newly dug-hill over one year after planting in July.



LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.—By using 400 to 500 pounds per acre of high grade fertilizer, it is easy to make yields of 80 to 200 bushels per acre. We quote prices each year on best grade of seed after June 20.

Rape

For salad, see **SUMMER FIELD** Section.

Spinach

For spring and summer use sow broadcast or in drill as early as ground can be worked. The fall sowing may be made in September and by careful attention may be had in good condition through the entire winter and spring.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY.—The hardiest large savoy-leaved. Very fine for family or market. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; pound, 50c, postpaid.

Tobacco

WHITE BURLEY.—This is the best of Burley Tobaccos, is the one generally grown and best adapted to our conditions. Tobacco should be grown in a small way on every farm. Plant in January in hot bed, set out after frost. Packet, 10c.

Turnips

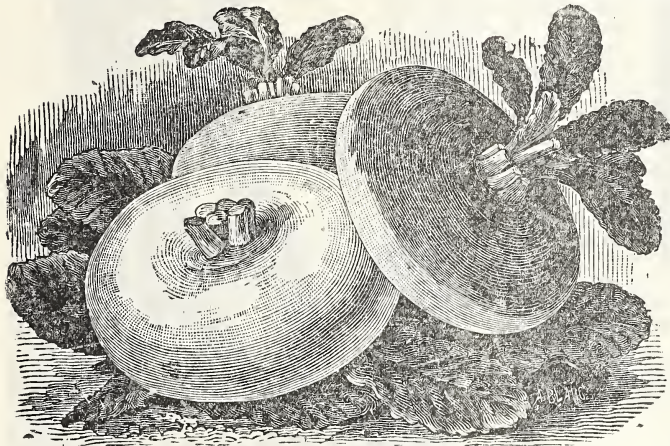
Only the best new crop seeds are handled. We believe that large, fine roots of good quality depend on true American grown seed stock. Seeds we offer are from select transplanted roots, and always please. Two pounds required to seed an acre.

PRICES, all varieties (except Milan): Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 20c; 1 pound, 60c, postpaid.

White Varieties

PURPLE TOP MILAN.—Extra early, extra quality. One of the best varieties for the home garden, newly introduced, but has pleased all growers. Price slightly higher, but it is worth the difference. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; 1 pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

FROST KING.—This new variety combines the best qualities of the Seven Top and White Globe, produces foliage and stands winter equal to Seven Top, while the turnip is similar to the White Globe, making a very valuable variety and one that all should use.



EARLY RED (PURPLE) TOP, FLAT, Strapped Leaved.—The most generally planted variety. It is a thick grower; flesh fine-grained and sweet. The red top above the ground gives a most striking appearance.

WHITE EGG.—Quality finest of all, and sweetest; in good seasons matures six weeks after sown. Very attractive when bunched for market, solid and keeps well. Its quality and earliness more than compensate for its small size.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—One of the most popular varieties grown for table use, early, excellent quality.

LARGE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE.—Large sphere; has all good qualities of the Flat Purple and is heavier.

WHITE GLOBE.—Thick, nearly round, and pure white. It is not so thick in growth as the Early Flat Dutch but keeps better and is a heavier producer.

SEVEN TOP.—Intermediate in date of maturing, and one of the hardiest; may be

left in open ground all winter, and yields in spring an abundant foliage of greens, being suitable only for this purpose.

COW HORN.—Long white superior quality, sweet and mild in flavor. Enormously productive.

MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP.—A quick growing, large, highly esteemed for cattle feed.

Yellow Varieties

LARGE YELLOW GLOBE.—One of the best varieties for general crop; flesh very firm and sweet, and keeps well until late in spring; grows to large size and is excellent both for stock feed and table use.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Very hardy and productive, good keeper, globe-shaped and fine quality.

GOLDEN BALL OR ORANGE JELLY.—Its beautiful color and fine flesh have earned it the synonym of 'Orange Jelly' which well describes its appearance when ready for the table. It is of fine texture, medium size and in maturing, a very desirable variety.

AMBER GLOBE.—An intermediate in date of maturing. The flavor is milder than the Rutabaga, therefore, by some, more esteemed. This is one of the best of the yellow sorts, and fills every want.

Rutabagas

RUTABAGA.—A strain not surpassed by any grown. Under favorable conditions enormous crops can be relied upon; of best quality and recognized value, both for table use and cattle feed.

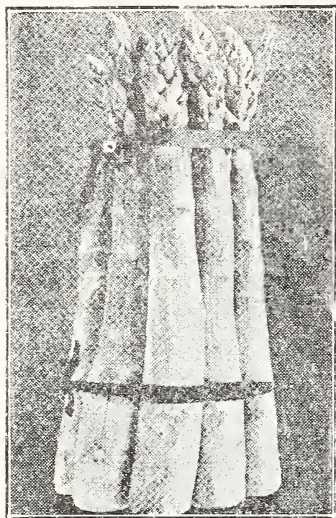
BIG FOUR WATERMELON OFFER

For the benefit of parties wishing a small quantity of several varieties of watermelon seed and to facilitate prompt shipment during the busy season, we make a special offer of one ounce each of Arrington's Sweets, Watson, Halbert Honey and Irish Grey—four of our finest varieties—all for 25c, postpaid. Don't miss this offer.



SPRING TRUCK

Asparagus



An ounce will plant about fifty feet of rows and supply about 400 plants. It should be sown very early in the spring, in a hot bed. A few stalks may be cut the year after crop is set, and by the third spring the bed may be cut regularly.

PRICES: Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c, postpaid.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—An old standard variety which gives splendid satisfaction.

PALMETTO.—An early variety of excellent quality and enormous yield.

Beans

We have listed those varieties which have been tested and found best adapted to Southern conditions. Protect your beans against bean beetle by ordering a supply of Cal. Sulphur when you get your seed. This preparation will rid your vines of the beetle and you will gather big crops as in the past.

Prices on all beans: Packet, 10c; pint, 35c; quart, 60c, postpaid.

Pole or Running Beans

These are more tender and require more care in culture than the bush beans, and should be planted two weeks later.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT OR CORN HILL BEAN.—This is a popular variety and largely in demand for planting among corn. It will give a splendid crop without the use of poles. The vine is medium, twining loosely. The pods resemble the bush Valentine bean, and are tender and of good quality. Seed white, reddish brown dots.



McCASLAN POLE BEAN.—This bean is growing in favor very rapidly. It is, under normal conditions, one of the heaviest yielders and will bear right on as long as closely picked. It produces a long meaty, well filled pod of white beans. It is stringless, deep green and of delicious flavor in the snap stage. It is the best bean to plant in connection with the Georgia Monstrous Pole Bean.

GEORGIA MONSTROUS POLE BEAN.—This excellent variety has been grown by the gardeners of North Georgia for forty years or more, and was known throughout this section by as many different names, usually bearing the name of the family in each section from whom seed could be obtained. We catalogued it under above appropriate name, and whenever seen by a Georgian is recognized as "The bean my mother used to grow." We consider it far ahead of any other variety. Very vigorous vine, climbs well and enormously productive. The pods are green, grow in large clusters, frequently ten inches long; while they are very large, they are stringless, and cook tender.



STRIPED CREASEBACK.—A popular bean. It is especially desirable as a snap sort, the pod being a beautiful light green color, about six inches long, stringless, perfectly round. The bean is early and of most excellent quality.

Bush Beans

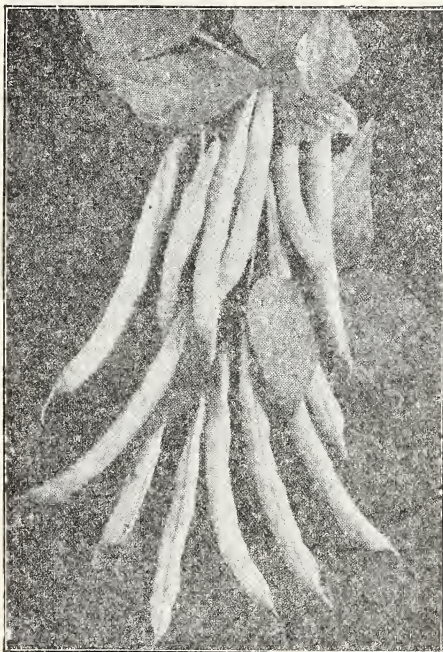
BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.

—One of the most wonderful beans ever introduced. Extremely early, very hardy, producing crops of fine long, round rich green, crisp, meaty pods; very brittle, and of finest flavor; best of all, entirely stringless. An excellent variety for canning.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD.—One of the best and most popular varieties. Foliage dark green, pods light green, long, irregular in shape, quality very fine, stringless when young. Matures in 48 days.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.

An especially good bean for the market gardener. Prolific, persistent in bearing. Will mature in fifty days. This is the best improved round-pod strain.



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.—The standard of the wax varieties. A large pod and very prolific. Delightful flavor, tender and excellent quality in all stages of growth.

WHITE NAVY OR PEA BEAN.—The best known bean in the world, when dry. Always in demand.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—The great bush lima. Produces enormous crops of delicious beans. A food and money maker for the trucker. Bears early and continues until frost.

SMALL LIMA, CAROLINA OR SIEVA.

—The butter bean for the South; early, highly productive, dark green foliage, small kidney shaped beans. The variety to grow on the garden fence.

CAL-SULPHUR BEETLE KILLER.

is the best-known device for exterminating this universal pest. See Chemicals, page 3, **EARLY CROPS.**

Beets

Beets are best suited for light soils, but should have lots of manure and commercial fertilizer used to make a rapid, tender growth of this vegetable. Sow early in spring and again in September for late fall crop. Use 2 ounces per 100 feet of drill. Price, all varieties, packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY ECLIPSE.—Larger than the Egyptian, nearly as early, of much finer quality, globe shaped, dark crimson color; it is excelled by none.

HALF-LONG BLOOD RED.—Roots are smooth, half long and very dark. Best for private gardens as a succession to the turnip variety.

BASTIAN'S EXTRA EARLY TURNIP.

This is one of our most highly esteemed varieties, as well for table use as for market.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Good for summer or winter, flesh dark red color, a standard round variety with small top; very tender.

EARLY DARK RED FLAT EGYPTIAN.

—The earliest dark red beet in cultivation. Its color is fine dark red and shaped like an early flat turnip.

EXCELLENT STOCK FEED

EARLY BASSANO OR SUGAR.—An excellent early variety of fine flavor, tender and juicy. The flesh boils light color.

IMPROVED LONG DARK BLOOD RED.

—An old standard variety, used for both table and cattle.

Brocoli

Close cousin of Cauliflower. Easier to grow, more hardy, not quite as delicate flavor. Cultivate as Cauliflower.

EARLY WHITE LARGE.—Packet, 5c; ounce 30c.



Brussels Sprouts

Close cousin to cabbage. Produces small heads on the main stem. Flavor milder and sweeter than cabbage. A good selling crop for the truck raiser to produce for late fall and winter sales. Cultivate same as for cabbage. Break leaves from stem as they grow to large size and aid setting of more and larger heads. One ounce of seed will produce 4,500 plants. Frost improves the flavor.



IMPROVED DWARF.—The best variety known. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 75c.

Spring Cabbage

Our seeds are grown from selected heads and we have never seen any which appear superior. Inferior cabbage seed are so frequently marketed that the expenditure of labor on cheap seed is highly foolish investment.

Culture.—For early summer crop sow seed in February; sow in April and May for second early, and July and August for main crop. When spring crop is wanted, seed should be sown in November and protected through the winter. In transplanting set the stem down to the first leaf. Soil should be deep, rich and given a good coating of barnyard manure. Cultivate deep and often. An ounce of seed will produce 3,000 plants.

Plants are carried by us during season. Write for prices on quantities and varieties you require.

Seed Prices for any variety:
Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c; 1 pound, \$2.50, postpaid.

ARRINGTON'S EARLIEST.—We believe that none will produce heads ready for

use in a shorter time than this variety. Produces large pointed heads. A rapid grower, forming a head fit for use in 70 days from sowing seed. Every one who has tried this variety readily admits its fine quality. Almost every plant produces a perfect head. It has very few loose leaves, can be planted closely and yields a large crop. Include this variety in your order.

ALL SEASONS.—Does well at all seasons and is sure to crop. Resists a greater amount of frost than any other.

LOUISVILLE EARLY DRUM-HEAD.—This is a flat headed cabbage of very uniform and desirable strain, being early, large and reliable. Very highly esteemed for its ability to resist heat; it never flags under the severest sun, and produces very fine large heads after the earliest sorts have passed away.

BEST EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—May be designated as a summer cabbage and fills a gap that might otherwise be unproductive. Closely resembles the late variety in shape.

EUREKA FIRST EARLY.—The introducer claimed, in comparison with the Early Jersey Wakefield, that it is heavier, hardier, earlier and has a flat head. Our many trials proved this to be true. We had heads fit for market five days earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield. Its shape and excellent table qualities make it a favorite with consumers. It is a cabbage of excellent constitution, healthy and not subject to disease, a reliable header, extra early, sure and productive cropper.

SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—The most widely cultivated of the early cabbages; grown extensively by market gardeners and considered one of the most prolific sorts. It is very early, a reliable header and of finest quality.

LARGE EARLY OR CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.—In this new sort we have a combination of earliness, uniformity, size and solidity. It retains all the characteristics of the Early Wakefield. It is a little later in maturing, but attains a much larger size, heads having been grown the past season weighing 13 and 14 pounds.

YOUNG PLANTS

In season we can supply them at 30c per 100; \$2.25 per 1,000, postpaid. **WINTER** seed under **LATE CROPS.**



CURRY-ARRINGTON CO.
ROME, GEORGIA



Prize Winning Heads at the Georgia State Fair

Cauliflower

Should have an occasional application of liquid manure and never allowed to suffer for water. When it is heading tie top leaves together to protect from sun.

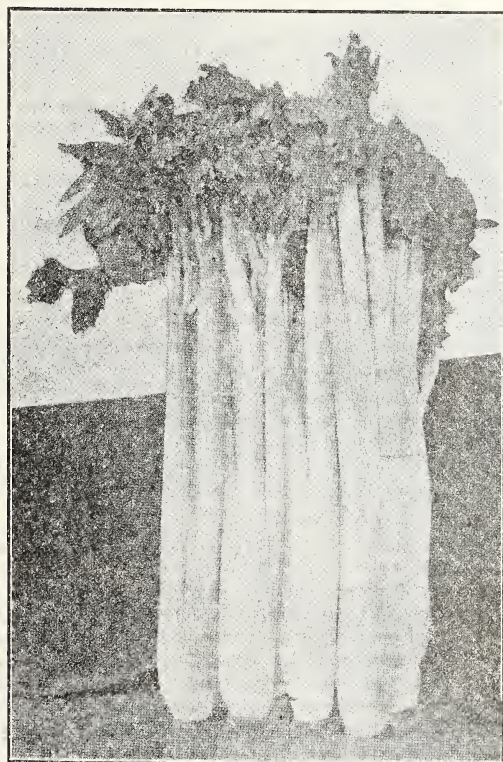
EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFERT.—This is a very fine strain, producing large white firm heads, close and of excellent quality. Is extra early and always certain to head; is equally good for early and late planting. Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c

Celery

Celery is a crop long neglected by Southern gardeners because of the general belief that it is very difficult to raise, but any gardener can produce good quality celery. Sow seeds in mild hot bed or warm box in the house the last of January. Seed are slow to come up, so must be kept warm and moist until they do. When plants are from 1 to 3 inches tall transplant to other boxes, keep fairly warm or protected. When plants are the size of good sized tomato plants transplant to open field. Blanch stalks at maturity.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING.—The variety most in demand. Superior qualities in production, growth and flavor. It is a self blanching variety, producing compact heavy plants of large size. Heart large, tender, free from strings, crisp and excellent quality. Packet, 10c, 3 for 25c.

PAGE 4—SPRING TRUCK.



GIANT WHITE SOLID.—A large growing variety, often attains a height of three feet. Has an excellent crisp flavor. Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c.

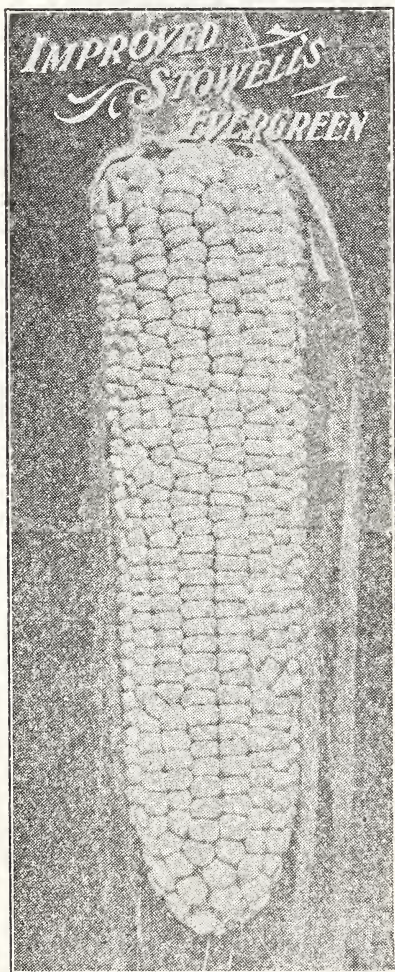


GOLDEN HEART or Golden Dwarf.—A variety highly esteemed for its fine flavor and beautiful appearance; the heart being golden yellow and very solid. One of the best for either home or market use and is a splendid keeper. Packet, 5c; ounce 15c; 4 ounces, 45c.

Sweet or Sugar Corn

Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c, Postpaid.

COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.—A short-stalked, productive sort, frequently producing three ears to the stalk; grain narrow and very deep. Highly recommended.



STOWELL EVERGREEN.—Extensively grown all over the country, and highly esteemed for its quality.

GOLDEN BANTAM SWEET CORN.—The sweetest and earliest yellow variety. The flavor of this corn is sweeter and better than any other, can be planted thick and will average two or three ears to the stalk. Matures in about sixty days.

ADAM'S LARGE EARLY.—This is not a sweet corn, but is a tender, white corn for the table. It can be planted earlier than any sweet corn, and will be ready in 60 days.

Pop Corn

MAMMOTH WHITE RICE.—The finest grown; early and very productive; sweet, crisp and beautiful snow white color when popped. Packet, 10c; half pound, 20c; one pound, 35c, postpaid.

Cucumbers

All Varieties (Except Gherkins): Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c, postpaid.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE PINE.—The favorite market variety, extensively used for shipping north early in the season; medium large size, deep green, crisp, fine flavor and very productive.

SHORT GREEN GHERKIN.—A small, prickly variety, used exclusively for pickling: should be gathered while young and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c.

COOL AND CRISP.—This variety is the earliest and most prolific of all pickling cucumbers and is certain to become a standard variety. It is also most useful for slicing. The cucumbers when fully matured being of good size and exceedingly tender and crisp.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN (60 days.)—The standard all-around variety. It makes an excellent fruit for slicing. Quality excellent, flesh crisp and delicious.

JERSEY PICKLE.—This variety is unsurpassed for pickling; of uniform growth and immensely productive.

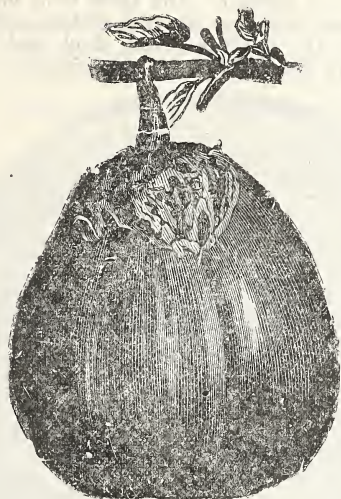
EARLY GREEN CLUSTER.—This is a well known variety, and it is a well known fact that this variety cannot be surpassed for pickling, and when ripe is the best for sweet pickles. Vines grow strong and the fruit produces in abundance, making it one of the most productive varieties in cultivation.

KILL PESTS

Order Cal-Sulphur, a dust for leaf-eating insects, and various sprays. See page 3, Early Crops.



Egg Plant



NEW YORK IMPROVED.—This is the leading market variety everywhere. Plants robust, leaves and stem thickly set with spines. Packet, 5c; ounce, 35c.

Kale or Borecole

The Kales are more hardy than cabbage and make fine winter and spring greens. Plant same as cabbage.

DWARF GERMAN KALE OR GREENS. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c, postpaid.

Kohl Rabi

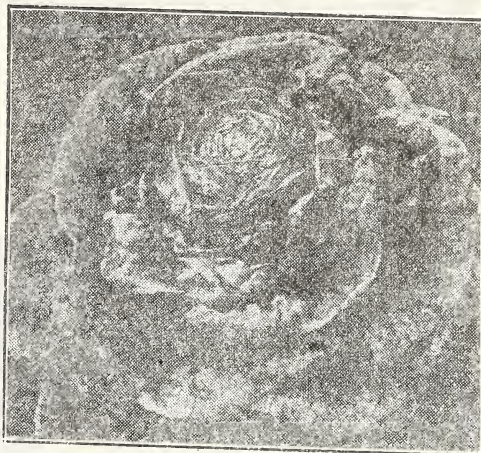
WHITE VIENNA.—Short leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth. The seed of this tender plant requires strong heat to germinate. Sow in hot bed; when plants are 2 or 3 inches high, and the weather has become warm and settled, transplant to deep, rich soil, with full exposure to sun.

Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c.

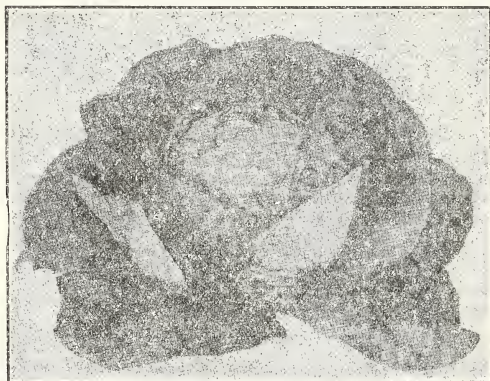
Lettuce

ICEBERG.—The best and most popular all season lettuce. The white main ribs curve inward, this keeps the inside thoroughly bleached. Heads medium size and delicious flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c, postpaid.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON.—A decided improvement over the ordinary Simpson; does not form a head, stands the summer heat well, and attains a very large size; one of the very best varieties. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 40c, postpaid.



BIG BOSTON.—This variety is identical in color, shape and general appearance with the famous Boston Market Lettuce, but is double the size. It heads up well at all seasons and is crisp and tender. Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 50c; postpaid.



DENVER MARKET.—This new lettuce is highly recommended either for forcing or open ground. It forms large, solid heads of a light green color, and is slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully curled and crimped, very crisp and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 35c, postpaid.

PRIZE HEAD.—The most desirable of the loose-head varieties. Leaves crisp, curly, green tinged with bronze. Very hardy and makes quick growth. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c, postpaid.

Watermelons: Our specialty. See end of catalog.



Muskmelons

Prices: Banana variety, packet, 10c; 3 for 25c. All other varieties, ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

THE PRINCES.—This is a remarkably handsome melon of large size and thick flesh; when opened, of rich salmon color; flavor sweet and luscious. They are very productive, often producing six or eight perfect melons on a single vine.

PAUL ROSE.—A cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem. It possesses the fine netting of the Gem and averages about the same size; but owing to the great thickness of its beautiful flesh, will weigh at least one-third more than a Netted Gem of the same size. The size is much more convenient for packing in baskets than the Osage, while as a shipper and long keeper it surpasses all other red fleshed melons.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.

By careful selection this strain has been improved and it at least ten days earlier than the Hackensack. The melons weigh from 4 to 10 pounds each and have a light green flesh, delicious flavor.

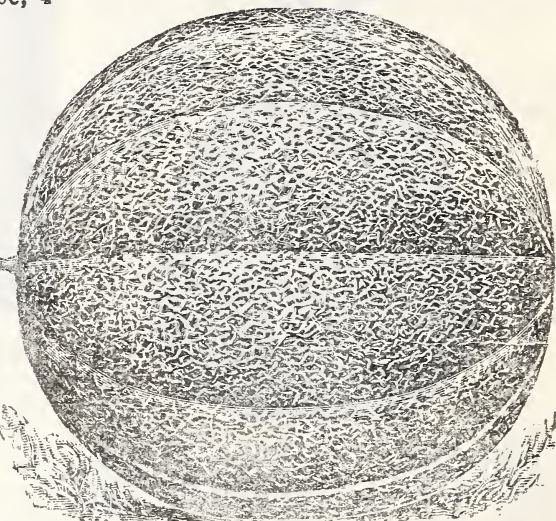
NETTED OR GOLDEN GEM.—Very prolific and early in ripening, no variety being earlier. They grow remarkably uniform, weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. They are thick meated, the flesh is light green in color and uniformly fine, luscious flavor; skin green, regularly ribbed and thickly netted. It is today more largely grown for market than any other variety.

BANANA.—A peculiar long yellow skin melon with salmon flesh, fragrant and one of the most delicious of melons.

EMERALD GEM.—One of the best and most delicious melons on our list. It resembles the Osage in color of flesh and delicacy of flavor, differing only in shape, being flatter on top. The flesh is very thick and a beautiful salmon color, and ripens to the skin.

ROCKYFORD CANTELOUPE.—A variety extensively grown in Colorado and shipped to various eastern points. The reason for the widespread popularity of these melons is two-fold. First, its superb table qualities, being firm, sweet and remarkably solid. Second, its wonderful shipping qualities which enables it to be carried to great distances and yet arrive in first class con-

dition for market. The fruit is of medium size, oval shaped, heavily netted and very solid. The flesh is green, thick and juicy. Is early and wonderfully productive.



PROLIFIC NUTMEG.—A splendid early and productive melon, nearly globe-shaped, deep green flesh and thickly netted. One of our earliest and most delicious sorts and one that is sure to give the best results.

Okra

We occupy the position as one of the premier producers of okra seed. We have for many years conducted breeding work with okra on our own "Beechwood Farm" and pride ourselves on the high quality of the varieties we grow. When you buy okra seed from us, you are getting them from "Headquarters." Seed from us are especially attractive to market gardeners and those who grow for brining plants.

Prices: All varieties (except Georgia) Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; 1 pound, 50c, postpaid.

GEORGIA FAVORITE.—One of the most productive varieties grown, pods light green, almost smooth, about ten inches long, one and one-quarter inch in diameter. Stalks grow on average two and one-half feet high. We consider this just a little better than any other green podded variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; 1 pound, 60c, postpaid.

LONG GREEN POD.—Produces pods 10 inches long when matured, very slim and of intensely green color.



WHITE VELVET.—The pods are round and smooth, and never prickly to the touch, and are produced in great abundance. It is remarkably white and of the finest quality.

DWARF.—Very early and productive.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH POD.—A distinct, valuable new okra. Its productiveness is simply wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the extreme height of the plant. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length—8 or 9 inches—and do not get hard, as is the case with other okras. It is also very superior for use by canners.

Onion Sets

These are valuable for early use, and when onions from seed cannot be grown the first year. They require the same soil as recommended for onion seed. They should be planted in early spring, in rows 12 inches wide, placing the sets 4 to 6 inches apart in a row. One quart, 30c, postpaid. Special prices for large lots. We doubtless handle these more extensively than any Southern firm, and it will pay you to write for prices on specified quantities.

Onion Seed

Prices: ..Packet, 5c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces \$1.25, postpaid.

PRIZETAKER.—This new variety is, without exception, the largest and most handsome sort grown. It is the large, beautiful onion that is on sale every fall at the fruit stores and stands in the large cities. The outside skin is of rich yellow straw color. Sweet, mild and tender.

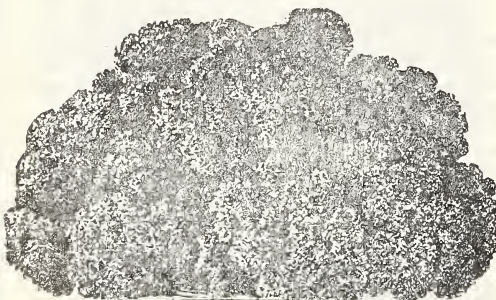
SILVER KING OR WHITE.—Very early, mild flavor, skin silvery white, highly esteemed for pickling when young. This is the variety from which white onion sets are grown; will also produce nice onions from seed.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—A globe shaped variety; one of the best yielders and a splendid keeper. We recommend this as one of the best varieties for growing sets.

LARGE .RED .WETHERSFIELD.—The leading variety for growing full sized onions from seed the first season. Large size and a good keeper.

WINTER SEED under **LATE CROPS.**

Parsley



FINE CURLED OR DOUBLED.—The best variety yet tried. Makes abundant growth, leaves very beautifully curled and doubled. Seed from select stock. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c, postpaid.

Parsnips

Should receive the same treatment as Parsley.

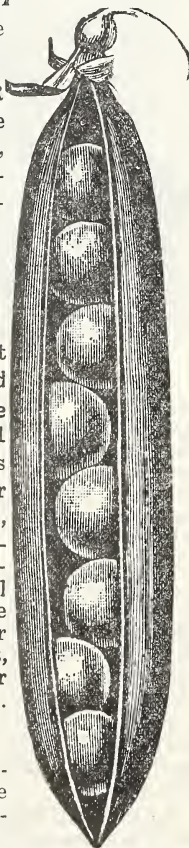
LARGE SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN.—The best variety; roots long, very smooth, white, tender, sugary and of excellent flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c, postpaid.

Green Peas

Sow seed in drill 3 feet apart for dwarf sort, and 4 feet for tall, or in double drills 8 inches apart, 1 inch in drill and not less than 4 inches deep, or for late sorts 6 to 8 inches, since deep planting prevents mildew and prolongs the season. We sell varieties named at the uniform price of 10c per packet; pint, 35c; quart, 50c, postpaid. Write for special prices in large lots.

LARGE PEAS

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—One of the largest varieties in cultivation. Height five feet.





CURPY-ARRINGTON CO.
ROME, GEORGIA.



CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—This is by general consent acknowledged to be the best of the late varieties. Pods and peas are of the largest size. Height of vine, 5 feet.

TELEPHONE (70 days)—This has become very popular with market gardeners whose trade appreciates fine appearance and high quality. The vines are tall and vigorous, growing 4 feet high, with large, coarse, light colored leaves and producing an abundance of pointed pods of largest size, often $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, attractive bright green, filled with very large peas which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor.

SMALL PEAS



ALASKA.—A splendid extra early sort, which retains the beautiful dark green color of the pods a long time after picking. This, together with the earliness and uniformity of ripening, make it a most desirable market gardeners' and canners' sort.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—A green, wrinkled variety which comes in a few days later than early Sunrise. Grows 15 to 18 inches high. It is very prolific and of excellent flavor.

EXTRA EARLY OR FIRST AND BEST.—The standard for earliness and quality. Grows 2 feet high.

EARLY SUNRISE.—This variety is a heavy cropper, producing pods of good size, which are

well filled with round, smooth peas of fine flavor. This and its extreme earliness, make it a favorite with both the trucker and private gardener. Does not require stakes.

Pepper

PIMENTO.—This variety has become very popular, being used extensively in making salads. This is a thick meated variety. Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE.—A very large sort, of square form, tapering to a point; mild, thick and hard, suitable for filling with cabbage, etc., and mixed pickles. Is less pungent than most other sorts, and one of the earliest varieties. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c, postpaid.

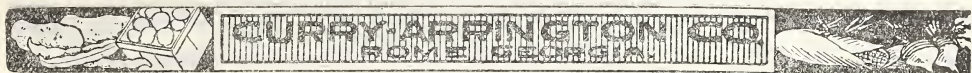
RUBY KING.—An extremely large and handsome pepper of mild flavor. The fruits are of a bright ruby red, from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 inches long by 9 to 12 inches in circumference. It can be sliced for salad or eaten with salt and vinegar like tomatoes and cucumbers. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c, postpaid.

Seed Irish Potatoes

We have always been known for the quality of our seed Irish Potatoes. We deal only with the most reputable growers of potatoes. We do not sell potatoes which were grown for table use, but instead we handle potatoes that were produced to be used as seed. Remember there will be a vast difference in your yield between seed potatoes and potatoes used as seed potatoes which were grown for "eating potatoes."



Our Seed Potatoes Come from Hills Like These.



WRITE FOR PRICES, as we cannot quote yet. For winter use, see LATE CROPS.

IRISH COBBLER.—The standard main variety of the spring or early crop. Quality excellent, yield the best, vigorous grower, good keeper and ripens uniformly. The creamy white skin makes it a very desirable market potato. We have an especially fine source of seed on this variety. If you want something a little better than the other fellow, at the same price, let us furnish you these seed this year and note results.

TRIUMPH (or Red Bliss)—A very early and pink-skinned variety, largely grown by truckers for shipping to northern markets, of handsome shape and appearance, superior quality and admirably adapted to our Southern soil and earlier than the Early Rose, and is rapidly becoming one of the most popular market varieties.

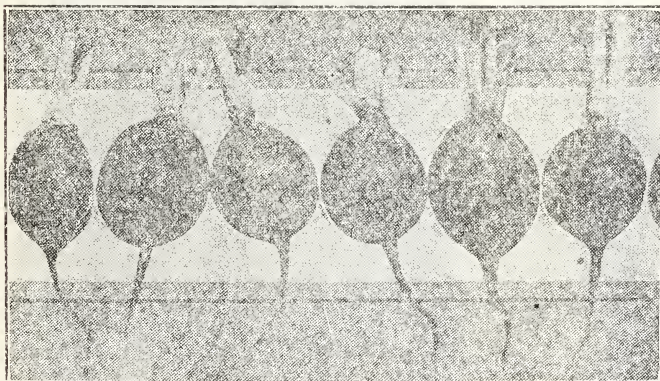
EARLY ROSE.—This variety is supposed to have the finest flavor of them all. Very productive, medium early, sells well.

Sweet Potatoes

PORTO RICO.—Due to experience, this is the only variety of slips we handle. Write for prices on the quantity you can use at the beginning of the season.

Radishes

Radishes thrive in light, rich, mellow soil and to bring out their mild qualities they must make a quick and tender growth. Heavy or clayed soils not only delay their growth, but produce a much inferior crop in appearance and flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces 35c, postpaid.



EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.—One of the handsomest and best of all extra early radishes. The root is regularly olive shaped, very even and smooth skin, of rich, dark

carmine color. The foliage is short, stiff and extremely small.



LONG WHITE ICICLE.

The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 20 to 25 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety. Adapted to early spring or late planting.

NEW CINCINNATI MARKET.

The tops are so very small that the radishes may stand touching each other in the rows. Finest of long red radishes for forcing and outsells any other that is put in competition with it on the

market. Being long standing, it is also an extra fine sort for the garden. It may be sown all summer at intervals of two weeks.



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.— Small, quick growth and good quality.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A popular variety of rapid growth. It is half-long, the upper part being scarlet and the lower part tipped with white.

IMPROVED CHARTIER.—A distinct variety of quick growth. In color, the greatest portion of root is pink, while the point and bottom portions are white. In quality it is unsurpassed, being very tender and remaining so for a longer period than most summer sorts.

Sage

SOUTHERN SAVORY.—This herb should be in every garden in the land; its value and usefulness are too well known by every housekeeper to require description. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c, postpaid.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

This is a most delicate vegetable; in fact a great luxury. Cut roots into pieces half an inch long, boil until tender, then serve with butter, or cook with milk as oysters. Sow early in spring in drills 5 inches apart, cover seed with fine soil, 1½ inches deep, and when plants are large enough, thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. Can be sown in fall for winter use.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH.—A new and improved type, producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of the old varieties, and of equally good quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c, postpaid.

Squash

Prepare hills for seed by incorporating two or three shovelfuls of well-rotted manure with the soil for each hill. For bush varieties, from 3 to 4 feet each way; for



runners, from 6 to 8 feet. After the weather has become settled and warm plant and cultivate same as cucumbers. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 35c.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK NECK.—The richest summer squash, very early and productive.

CUSHAW, CROOK-NECK.—Grows to a medium size; flesh light yellow, and is the best variety for table use.

EXTRA EARLY BUSH.—Early and exceedingly productive; will do fairly well on light soil and is rapidly taking the lead of all bush varieties.

Tomatoes

Sow in February in hot bed or window where night temperature is not less than 40 degrees. When 2 to 4 inches high set out in boxes 2 to 3 inches deep, 4 to 5 inches apart, and keep above 40 degrees. After frost is past, transplant in light sandy soil 3 feet apart in hills, mixed with a shovelful of well-rotted manure. On heavy soils, unsuited to an early crop, they may be sown in open ground and transplanted 4 feet apart. Water freely and shelter from sun a few days until plants are established. By training vines on trellises or tying to stakes (which should be 8 to 10 feet high) and keeping all suckers picked off they increase in productiveness, the fruit will ripen better and be of finer quality. Our tomato seed is saved from the best fruit, handled with great care, and cannot fail to be satisfactory.

FOR LOCAL MARKET:





EARLY ACME.—Fine for early market use. Well known and generally cultivated both for early and main crops. Plants are of strong and vigorous growth, very productive, the fruit of medium size, perfect form, round, slightly depressed at the ends and very smooth (never tough), color a glossy red with purplish tinge; ripens throughout at the same time. Packet, 5c; ounce, 30c; 4 ounces, \$1.00, postpaid.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—"Queen of all the Yellows." It is solid; always smooth, entirely free from ridges, large size, ripens early and is the most beautiful contrast in a dish with red sorts. Packet, 5c; ounce, 30c, postpaid.

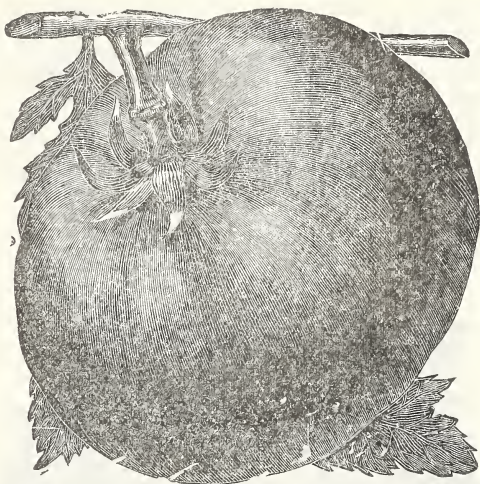
FOR SHIPPING

SPARKS' EARLIANA.—A uniform-sized smooth, prolific, medium-shaped, bright scarlet tomato of great solidity and fine flavor. It is the earliest tomato grown. The plant is of neat, modest growth, but quite hardy and well set with clusters of from 5 to 8 fruits, averaging 2½ inches, nearly all ripening evenly. Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.



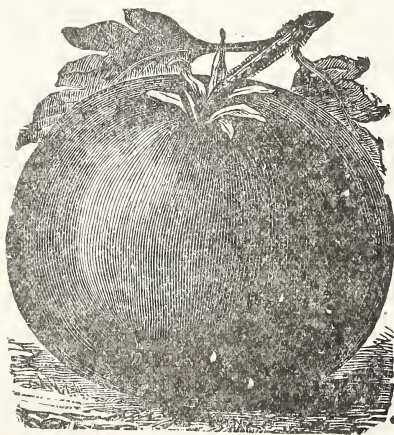
NEW JUNE PINK.—It is similar to the Earliana. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with clusters of fruit both in the crown and at the forks of the branches. It yields as much as the Earliana and the vines after the fruit has been harvested were greener, brighter and showed no tendency to blight. It ripens fully as early. It has the further quality, making it especially desirable for private use, of continuing to bear and ripen until frost. It will take the unique position in pink varieties which the Earliana now holds over the whole country in the red sorts. Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c.

LIVINGSTON'S HONOR BRIGHT.—The introducer says: "The vines are vigorous and bear profusely throughout the season, succeeding well in various soils, with clusters of three to five large, symmetrical



fruits on hard woody stems. The skin in crack-proof. The flesh, when full ripe, is tender and melting, not hard, as one might conclude from the solidity of the uncut fruit. When fully ripe it is a rich, bright red, having undergone several interesting changes. It can be shipped in barrels like apples if picked in the early stage of ripening, and will keep from one to four weeks if stored in a cool place." Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c; ounce, 50c; 4 ounces, \$1.50, postpaid.

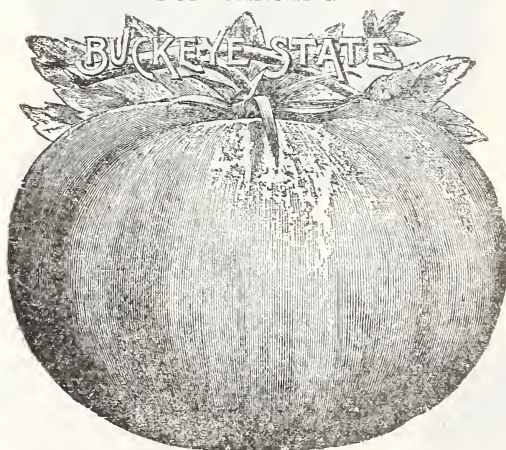
LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY.—This splendid tomato is without doubt the most widely known and popular of all the purple fruited varieties. A hardy, strong grower, productive, large, always smooth, of perfect shape, and excellent





quality. Color is a very glossy crimson, with a tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of four to six large fruits, retaining its splendid size until late in season. Ripens early; entirely free from ribbed and elongated fruit. Flesh very firm; has a tough skin and but few seeds. Seldom rots or cracks after a rain. For shipping or early market purposes it cannot be excelled. Picked quite green, will still ripen nicely. Packet, 5c; ounce, 30c; 4 ounces, \$1.00, postpaid.

FOR CANNING



BUCKEYE STATE.—Many "mammoth" sorts on first trial are rejected on account of their rough and uneven surface. This is smooth and uniform. Its clusters of 5 and 6 are more abundant than in most small varieties, so its large size produces the heaviest known crop. It matures with the Livingston Stone. In solidity and meatiness none surpass it. Color is darker than Livingston's Beauty, and its large size makes it very showy. Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c postpaid.

CRIMSON CUSHION.—The introducer says: "The Crimson Cushion is the earliest tomato, a continuous and late fruiter, of immense size and smooth as an apple. Ripens thoroughly all over; almost seedless and solid as beefsteak; a prodigious bearer, is more symmetrical in shape than the Ponderosa, and is much thicker from stem to blossom end; in fact, so marked is this characteristic that it is frequently almost round. The color is brilliant scarlet-crimson untinged with purple. Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid. bearer.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE.—The canner's favorite and one of the best and largest perfect-shaped red tomatoes. Ripens evenly and early, holding its size to the end of the season; is free from cracks, very prolific, good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid, bears shipping long distances. Packet, 5c; ounce, 30c; 4 ounces, \$1.00, postpaid.

HENDERSON'S PONDEROSA.—The originator says of it: "The Ponderosa possesses every good quality to be found in a tomato. The vines are strong and vigorous, and easily carry their enormous weight of fruit. Its massive ponderous fruits are almost perfect in form and free from ridges or corrugations. The skin is exceedingly firm, which will cause it to be largely grown for shipping purposes. The color, a rich crimson, permeates the fruit from circumference to center, so that when sliced for the table it never fails to elicit general admiration." We have seen specimens of this tomato weighing two pounds. Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c; ounce, 50c, postpaid.

STONE.—The greatest canning tomato in the world. We think that more of this is being grown than any other half dozen varieties taken together. It has attained immense popularity with canners, Southern growers and market gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable; color, a desirable red, smooth and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable. Packet, 5c; ounce, 30c; 4 ounces, \$1.00, postpaid.





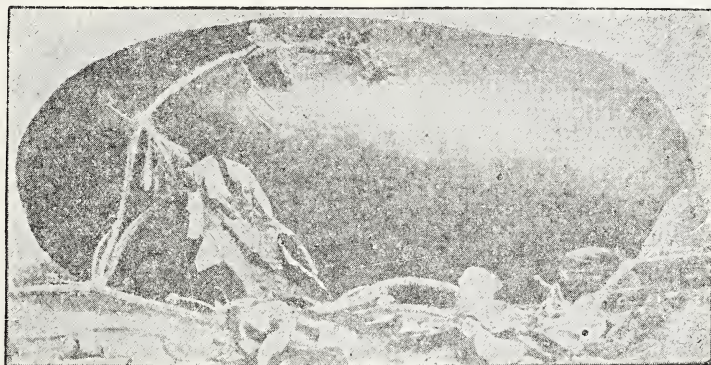
How We Grow Melon Seed

For many years we have given particular attention to the production of high class watermelon seed. We have built up a reputation as producers of the finest watermelon seed known, a reputation of which we are justly and duly very proud. We not only supply ourselves, but also other big seed companies with high class seeds of the various melons. Georgia is famous for her watermelons, they grow to greatest perfection here, and the most perfect of these are the source of our seeds. We have special growers trained in the art of selecting watermelons, who are striving each year to have still better quality of seed for our customers. We mean to continue with our watermelon work and we can assure our customers that from us they will get the very best the market affords in the way of melon seed.

How to Raise Fancy Melons

Plant in hills checked ten feet by eight feet, on rich, deep, well drained soil. If possible use a "middle buster" to lay off checks. Then in each check place put one or two shovelfuls of well rotted manure; mix thoroughly with soil. Use 600 to 800 pounds of about a 12-4-6 fertilizer and apply a little nitrate of soda to each hill once or twice during growing season. Make a slightly elevated hill, plant 10 or 12 seed 1 inch deep in each hill. Cultivate thoroughly and after plants have passed by the early insect damage thin to one or two plants to the hill. If one plant, allow only two melons to mature. If two plants in hill, allow only one melon to each plant to mature. Pick or rut off all other melons that are "set." This will assure you of fine large melons.

PRICES: All varieties, except Cox, ounce 10c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.



OUR OWN PROUD PRODUCT:

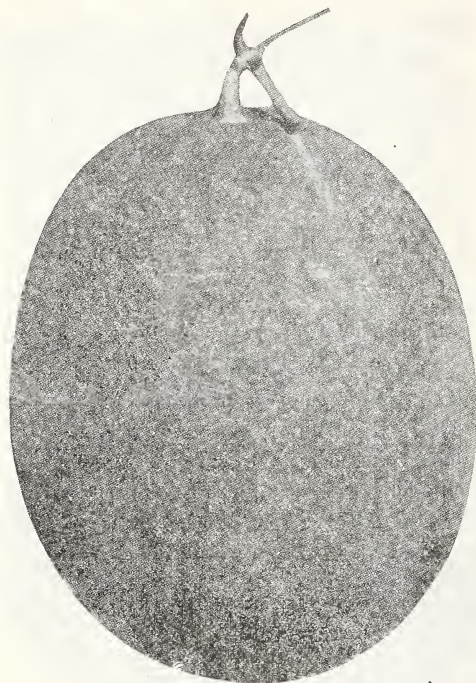
Why Vines Die

Nearly all growers are having trouble with their vines dying just as they get ready to bear. The vines appear to "fire up" at the crown and then in a few days the vines die all the way to the tip end. This is a disease called watermelon Anthracnose. It has covered the whole country and is often not recognized as a disease; it is mistakenly believed that wet weather, or dry weather or improper fertilization has caused the damage. Move your vines so that you can drive a wagon through your field, being careful not to bruise the vine in any way, spray "BORDOW" to kill the parasite at the first sign of blighting. See page 3, Early Crops.

ARRINGTON'S SWEETS.— We introduced this variety in 1894, improved it in 1896 and in later years have had our grower improve it further, until we firmly believe we have in Arrington's Sweets the finest melon ever produced for home use or home market. It is large, extra early, sweet and of delicious quality. We urge you without fail to plant for some of these melons this year. It is useless to try to describe this melon; you have to eat one.

BIG 4 WATERMELON OFFER

One ounce each of four finest varieties: Arrington's Sweets, Watson, Halbert Honey, Irish Grey, all for 25c, postpaid, to facilitate filling small orders in our busy season.



THE ROUND COX.—One of the best flavored melons in existence. Flesh deep red color, sweet and crisp, free from stringiness and very firm. A round melon with dark green rind, with lighter shade indistinct stripe; grows from 25 to 40 pounds in weight, seeds are white with dark rim. Not a good shipper. This melon has been produced here for many years, and a load of these will sell quicker than any other. Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 45c; pound, \$1.50, postpaid.

HALBERT HONEY.—Since the foundation of this business we have made a specialty of high grade watermelon seed and have exercised great care both in improving strains of old varieties and carefully testing the new before offering them to our friends. This melon was originated by Mr. Halbert of Texas. We originally obtained seed stock from him and are highly pleased, though we are not yet ready to admit superiority over the celebrated "Arrington Sweets." One of the most popular varieties for home use.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—Claimed to be a cross of the Pierson and Rattlesnake. It is oblong, large, rind dark, light green stripe, flesh light crimson; very crisp and deliciously sweet, seed creamy white; one of the earliest and best.

IRISH GREY.—This is a very valuable melon, the productiveness is wonderful, producing more merchantable melons under the same conditions than any other variety. The eating quality is all that can be desired in a watermelon. The sparkling red flesh is very sweet and entirely free from hard centers and stringiness and very firm. The size is uniformly large, weighing from 25 to 60 pounds under favorable conditions. The rind is almost as tough as the Citron, having a light grey color and will stand shipping better than any other variety. Another feature of this melon is that it will not sun-burn and will stand in the field quite a while after becoming ripe. It is also an early melon to ripen. The Irish Grey is one of our premier varieties, and you will find it to be the best for home market as well as distance shipping.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—The melon that made Georgia famous in the Northern markets, as the true home of delicious melons. Grows quickly to large size, oblong shape, light green color, striped with lighter shade. Rind thin, but tough, flesh scarlet and luscious. Our stock of seed of highest quality.

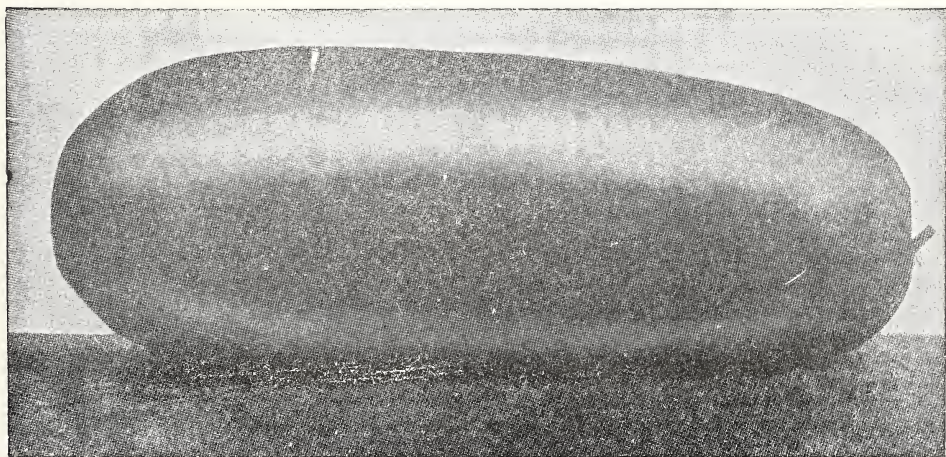
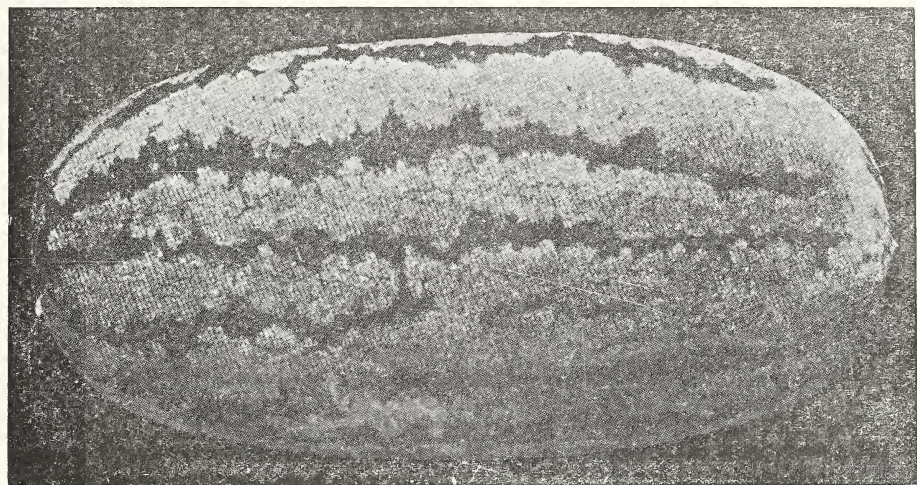
THE NEW BRADFORD.—This new melon comes from South Carolina and has gained a wide reputation on account of its extra fine quality. It is a desirable oblong shape; the flesh is dark red, remarkably sweet, luscious and tender; rind dark green and darker stripe; grows to very large size; very healthy and productive. Every lover of fine watermelons should plant this variety.

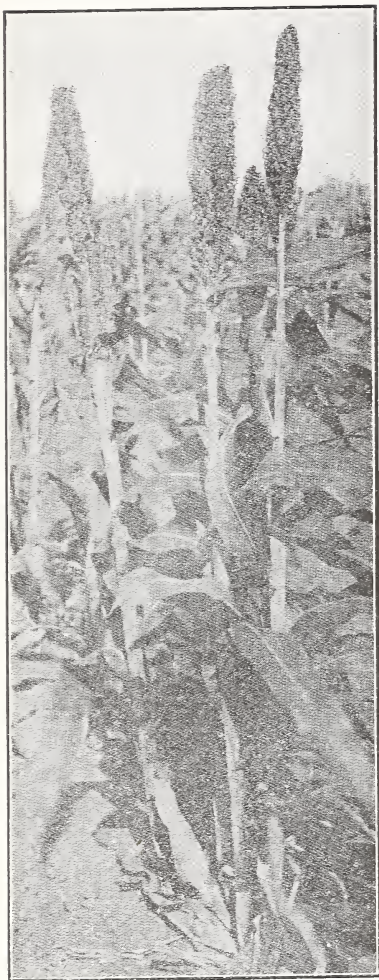
THE WATSON.—The most universally grown melon ever produced. Equally good for home use or for shipping. More Watson melons have been grown by shippers the past few years than any other variety. Oblong shape, dark green, bright red flesh of good quality. Sells well as it has a very attractive appearance. Should be grown by every watermelon producer.

LATE SUMMER AND WINTER Vegetables are most important for both home use and market. For your convenience, we have grouped suitable varieties in the LATE Crop Section, in middle of this catalog.

POULTRY PAYS PLENTIOUSLY

We carry in stock everything a poultryman needs: apparatus, remedies, special feed stuffs. See page 3, in EARLY FIELD Crops (just before the late vegetables.)





ARRINGTON'S



RED KAFFIR CORN

FETERITA.

Two highly productive DRY-SEASON feeds.

(See page 5, SUMMER FIELD Section.)

TESTED SEEDS Rome, Georgia.



(See Page 1, SUMMER) O-Too-Tan Soy Beans; an Ideal Hay and Grain in One.